THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVI., No. 786. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1865. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Edward Webb, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Charles Colnett and Mr. Henry Riches Hearn, were admitted partners in our Firm, on the 1st of June.

WALLER & Co.
16se 624 Shanghai, July 15th, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of Gundry & Co. Offices at *Laou Felecha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. Trautmann, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. Moffat, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr Robert Carrick Donaldson Moffat and Mr. Franz Bornstraeger, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源
tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. Knoop is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. John Broadhurst Tootal was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—I have established myself at this Port as *Merchant and Agent* under the style or firm of Fred. Sander.

F. SANDER.
26au 629 Hongkong, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Smith, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. Jamieson Elles, Mr. Edmund Pye, and Mr. Henry Smith.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of Ernest Major & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Morris has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Hugh Morrison was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of Gavin & Morrison.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.

Capital.... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de. 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq..
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE North-China Insurance Company

(ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1863.)

Capital, Taels 1,250,000, in 250 Share of Taels 5,000 each.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. Dunlop, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. Lavers, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. Howe Wiggins, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
David Reid, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be reorganized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the
North-China Insurance Company.

Gentlemen,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
tf 625 Your obedient Servant

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £550,000.

Established 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
23de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this port, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Agents*, under the style and firm of Bland, Downie & Co.

CHARLES S. BLAND.
JAMES S. DOWNIE.
16sc 631 Yokohama, 1st August, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 3	Hankow,	Aug. 13
Hongkong,	Aug. 10	Nagasaki,	Aug. 12
Tientsin,	Aug. 12	Kanagawa,	Aug. 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,	April 28	Received via Marseilles June 16th.
Shanghai,	April 22	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending August 19th, 1865.

Malwa' New,—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	Patna New.—	Benares. Tls.
12,—575 a 600	....	360 a 365	350 a 355
14,—590 a 600	....	360 a 380	345 a 350
15,—590 a 600	....	360 a 368	350 a 355
16,—590 a 600	....	375 a 381	380
17,—600 a 610	....	380 a 385	370
18,—610 a 630	....	380 a 400	370

DEATHS.

On the afternoon of the 12th inst., Robert Muirhead Reddie, Esq., Senior Partner in China of the Firm of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Nagasaki, on the 30th ultimo, James Henderson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., deeply regretted.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Aden*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday next, the 21st instant.

The London Mail of the 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 23rd August, and here on the 28th.—It arrived last year on the 24th August, per *Orissa*.

The French Mail of July 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Augt., and here on the 5th of September. It arrived last year on the 2nd of September per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6h. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

We lately took occasion to comment upon the action of the American authorities at Peking in the matter of Burgevine, but the subject is of so much importance that we may well be excused for again referring to what will in all probability prove a most dangerous precedent in the future interpretation of Treaty stipulations. It is true that little credit is to be gained by fighting such cases as that of Burgevine. He has by his conduct cast discredit on the name of a great and powerful nation, and thrown unnumbered difficulties in the way of friendly diplomatic intercourse between America and China. We believe that we express the feeling of every official with whom Burgevine has come in contact or whom he has involved in struggles on his behalf, when we say that whatever fate might have befallen him in Japan would have been hailed as a relief from a grave and thankless responsibility. The Chinese nation, ill educated and borne down by prejudices from which it cannot escape, is unable discriminate between the illegal acts of one man and the guilt of an entire community; and in this particular instance moreover they had, judging by their lights, some excuse for accusing the American authorities of remissness in carrying out those extreme measures which are actually provided for in the Act of Congress. But it would have been absurd in this enlightened age to have judged Burgevine according to either the sanguinary Chinese code or the little less sanguinary provisions of the Act. To have sentenced him to death for fomenting rebellion in China would have held up the court that tried him and the judge who sentenced him to well merited contempt. The American authorities took the only other course open to them, and insisted on his leaving China for ever. But Burgevine, not satisfied with treachery thrice repeated, violated the pledge he had given to the Consul General, and made his appearance in Shanghai a few months after his deportation. He was again arrested and, with the consent of the Chinese, despatched for a second time out of the country. We have good reason to believe that his last secret visit to Shanghai was the result of a train of accidents, and that he was perfectly guiltless when he left Yokohama of any design of coming to China. We shall take an early opportunity of giving our grounds for this opinion, but for the present we are content to waive it, and grant that when he arrived here his design was to join the rebels at Changchow. His subsequent career is well known. He reached Amoy in the *General Sherman*, and after a long continued course of treachery on his own part he was finally grossly betrayed into the hands of the Imperialists by a negro named Stanley Bennett. At the time that he was thus betrayed he was undoubtedly on his way to Changchow, and his purpose in secretly visiting the stronghold of rebellion needs no explanation. But up to this time there had been no decree of outlawry promulgated against him. He was still an American citizen entitled to protection but liable to punishment. We need not enter into a disquisition on the exterritorialising article in the English treaty, or prove that under the favored nation clause American citizens claim all the advantages resulting from exterritoriality. Every one admits that an American subject owns allegiance while in China to his own authorities only, and that even when caught flagranto delicto is liable to no more than arrest and safe keeping at the hands of the native magistrates. Accordingly the American Consul at Amoy demanded Burgevine's rendition, but from inability to enforce this just claim he had to be satisfied with the information that the prisoner had been forwarded to the Viceroy at Foochow. Doubtless this was a bitter pill for Mr. Irwin to swallow, but then he had his remedy—an immediate appeal to his superior officer at Peking. Vain delusion! We have heard a celebrated English statesman derided for expressing the opinion that Ministers to China should be men who know nothing about the country, and whose actions would therefore be guided by common sense alone without any regard to the prejudices of the officials. This opinion appears at first sight paradoxical, yet it will no longer excite surprise when we come to recognise the fact that a long residence in China, in intimate intercourse with the people, has absolutely the effect of rendering Europeans bad imitations of Chinese. More especially is this the case when the early training to which an old resident has been subjected has a tendency to make him identify himself with the thoughts, opinions and habits of the natives. Be this as it may, the Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, with a most extraordinary disregard for the provisions of the Treaty, and oblivious of the fact that he was placed in his responsible position to secure the rights of his nationals as well as to punish their crimes, actually authorised the Chinese government to retain Burgevine until definite advices should be received from Washington. Bad enough this was no doubt, but of course there were some precautions taken, some restrictions on the power of the Chinese, some security against the unlucky prisoner being tortured or beaten. Nothing of the kind. A measure so simple as that of insisting on Burgevine being imprisoned in Shanghai and visited daily or at stated intervals by the Consul or some one deputed by him seems never to have suggested itself to the mind of that high official who, so far as Americans in China are concerned, now holds in his hands the issues of life and death. Yet we are now assuming for the sake of argument that the American Chargé d'Affaires was justified in the first instance in granting the Chinese authority to imprison Burgevine. We are convinced that many who read these lines will express their disbelief of what we have advanced, and argue that our information is at fault or our premisses exaggerated. On the contrary, we have given the American Chargé d' Affaires the advantage of every doubt while we have painted Burgevine in the blackest possible colors, yet even under these circumstances we are utterly at a loss for words adequately to express our astonishment at the course adopted. We do not wish to shield Burgevine from the opprobrium which he deserved, nor do we wish to tread heavily on his ashes, but we believe that guilty as he was, unworthy of confidence, and lost to all sense of honor, he yet had a right to expect that protection from his country's representative which was coldly denied to him.

The currency question in Japan has of late excited much interest amongst financiers in England and on the continent of Europe. It is well known that the old system which prevailed in the days of Dutch intercourse with Japan, witnessed nothing like a monetary exchange. Every transaction was one of pure barter, and no money passed between the native and foreign merchants. Up to the time when the Treaties came into operation the currency was totally unaffected by any events occurring in the external world, and the relative value of gold and silver depended primarily on the relative amounts of each produced by the mines, and secondly on the demand which existed for each for circulation and for use in the arts. From natural causes, such as the comparatively large number of transactions in which silver is used, the demand for gold coin was kept down, and the higher value of gold was therefore left mainly dependant on the relative productiveness of the gold and silver mines. Hence when foreigners were permitted to trade freely, the most frantic efforts were made to purchase gold at the rate current in the country, and the government was forced in self defence to create such restrictions as might prevent a fatal drain of the precious metal. Such are the facts brought to light by the memoranda drawn up by Mr. Consul Winchester and lately published in the *Japan Herald*. Mr. Winchester further enters into an elaborate explanation of the various extraordinary phenomena which are presented by the Japanese system of exchange, and ascribes them to the preference which the natives display for the coinage of the country, and to the influence of the government. Mr. Winchester, however, appears to us to fall into a misapprehension when he implies as the groundwork of his argument tha silver is the standard of value in the country. Nothing that we can learn with regard to the internal economy of Japan leads us to this conclusion. The quantity of silver is constantly varying in consequence of the introduction of the Mexican dollar, while gold, for example, varies slightly if at all. As much rice or tea can now be bought for a cobang of the old coinage, as could have been obtained for it in days gone-by before trade with foreigners commenced. But to our mind neither gold nor silver is the standard of value. We still find traces of the old practice which no doubt prevailed in early ages before a coinage was dreamt of, and probably before the advantage of using the precious metals as circulating media commended itself to the Japanese mind. Revenues are still calculated in rice, and the retainers of the Tycoon and other great Daimios receive their pay in the same coin. We are disposed to believe that if the monetary system of the Japanese were traced to its source, we should find that the thousands of kokus of rice which we are informed furnish the exchequer of this or that Daimio are perfectly understood to be in themselves wealth independent of their representing so many thousand ounces of gold or silver. Rice is we imagine the standard in Japan, and the value of other products, gold and silver included, fluctuates in accordance with the fluctuations in the quantity and therefore in the value of the rice crop. The relative values of gold and silver will not on this hypothesis be referable directly to their relative plentifulness or scarcity, but will depend on their mutual relations to a third native production which should be regarded as the standard of value. The light in which Mr. Winchester places the apparently anomalous rate of exchange between dollars and itzebus is worthy of notice. Accepting his statement as well founded, we learn that for two hundred and thirty three itzebus the government can buy a sufficient quantity of pure native silver to coin three hundred itzebus as ordinarily circulated. Yet the itzebus when coined contain some seven or eight per cent of alloy which very ample proportion is assigned by Mr. Winchester as a fair seigneurage for coining. Taking then into consideration the general preference for native coin which practically reduces the Mexican dollar to the status of bullion, it cannot be matter for surprise that the exchangeable value of the dollar is generally from twenty to thirty per cent below its intrinsic value. Were it otherwise the government would in fact be reduced to the necessity of purchasing silver for coinage at a rate higher than that at which they can obtain the produce of their own mines. Any enhancement on the value of native bullion which the dollar may possess is, according to Mr. Winchester, to be ascribed to the effect of the local circulation of the dollar at the ports. The vexed question of the allowance of a better rate of exchange to government officials is also treated with much plausibility and, so far as we can see, with judgment and reason. The practise is supported on the ground that the Japanese offer the accomodation voluntarily, and in all probability would not appreciate our motives in refusing to avail of their courtesy; that without it there would not be an adequate native circulation at the ports; and finally that the high value of the itzebu as compared with the dollar would, if not in some measure checked, interfere materially with the trade of the ports. The question of currency is always a difficult one, more especially when, as in this case, it is complicated with other and independent subjects, but Mr. Winchester's memoranda while valuable in themselves on account of the array of facts which they marshal, are still more valuable as pointing out the direction in which future enquirers would do well to pursue their investigations.

Summary of the Week.

The temperature during the past week has been high but equable, and occasional showers have tended to render the heat bearable.

The French mail steamer *Labourdonnais*, which was announced to depart on Thursday morning at daylight was detained in consequence of an accident to her propellor, but got away this morning. The P. & O. steamer *Pekin* arrived on Thursday evening with the Japan mail, but brought no intelligence of importance. Our advices from England reach July 3rd, under which date an almost illegible and utterly unintelligible telegram reached us per *Oriflamme* on the 14th instant. The English mail steamer is announced to leave on Monday morning at daylight.

Since the date of our last weekly summary the events which have come to light have been few and unimportant, with the exception of the death of a well known and much respected local medical practitioner, Doctor James Henderson, which took place in Nagasaki on the 30th ultimo. Doctor Henderson had rendered himself highly popular with a large section of the foreign community and had done good service by the publication of a little handbook of medical advice especially suited for residents at this port. He left Shanghai some weeks ago after a severe attack of typhoid fever, and it was hoped that in the healthier climate of Japan he would rally. Such, however, was not the case. Despite the attentions of his family and the skill of the medical officers attached to the men of war in the harbour, he rapidly sank, and at length, as we have said, died. His funeral took place on the following day, and was attended by almost every foreigner in Nagasaki. The coffin was borne by the sailors of the merchant ships, and was lowered into the grave by four of his old Shanghai friends. All the ships in port kept their flags at half mast from 8 A.M. until after the funeral, and regret was universally expressed not only by those who knew him personally but by those who knew by report of his skill and tenderness to his European patients as well as of the enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to the troublesome and ill-requited work of the Chinese Hospital.

The steamer *Wokee* has been unfortunate enough to run ashore on one of the islands of the Chusan archipelago. The accident occurred on the 17th inst., but no particulars have yet reached us. The crew and passengers were saved. The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Pekin* while on her way from Yokohama to this port found herself on Sunday morning last surrounded as far as the eye could reach by quantities of round lumber which had evidently been the cargo of one vessel or more, or had formed a gigantic raft. No traces of a wreck either of a Chinese or foreign vessel were found. An accident originating in the carelessness and stupidity of the military mandarins who came up in charge of a portion of the troops which had been operating in the neighborhood of Changchow, occurred on the 9th inst., whereby four or five soldiers were drowned. The steamer *Armenian* brought up about eight hundred men with the usual compliment of officers and sergeants. The officers took the earliest opportunity of going ashore, and left no one in charge of the soldiers, who immediately became mutinous. This was on the evening of the 8th. On the morning of the following day the debarkation of the men was commenced, but the Captain very properly refused to put the stores and baggage in the boats with the men. The latter on the other hand positively refused to leave the ship without their baggage, and at length the Captain, throwing the responsibility on the sergeant who seemed to be in charge, directed that the baggage should be put into the boats. The first boat was soon loaded, and was endeavoring to push off, when a violent struggle took place amongst the others, each endeavoring to seize the spot just vacated. The result was that the first boat was capsized, and four or five of the men on board drowned, in spite of the exertions of the *Armenian's* officers.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Queen of Spain has recognised the services of John Moore Esq., while acting as Spanish Consul at this port, by conferring on him the order of Charles III. The Finance Committee of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have had a meeting, minutes of which will be found in another column. Four English rowdies lately captured in the act of breaking into a Chinese house at Hongque have been brought before Mr. Consul Winchester, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each.

A specimen of American cotton grown in Shanghai may be seen by those interested in such matters at Mr. Vaucher's garden on the Sikawei road. The cotton is described as of excellent quality, far superior to the native product.

From Foochow we learn that cholera has set in with some violence, two Europeans and a large number of natives having already fallen victims.

THE KAN-WANG'S SKETCH OF THE REBELLION.

(Concluded.)

We come now to the cause of all our troubles—the assistance rendered by foreigners to the Imps. It is true that our cause suffered considerably when we were deprived of two of our great fighting kings, the Ying-wang and the E-wang, but nevertheless, had no foreign aid been given to the enemy, we should have been able to hold our own for a long time. When however bribery succeeded in enlisting foreigners against us, our cities were taken one by one and catastrophy followed upon catastrophy which it became out of our power either to remedy or avert. The closing scene is soon told. The suicide of the Tienwang threw everything into confusion, and the state of Nanking after a two years' siege rendered the city no longer tenable.

Before I close my narrative let us take one more retrospective glance at Nanking when it was in a state of peace and quietness.

During 1860 and 1861, though we suffered reverses at times, our efforts were in many instances crowned with victories and fresh acquisitions of territory gained. We had at this time two good chiefs in the field, the Ying-wang and the Chung-wang; the former of whom was unfortunately betrayed at a later period into the hands of the Imperialists and as a natural sequence suffered death. Had the Ying-wang been spared, the investment of Nanking would have been a difficult matter, inasmuch as he might have operated on the north bank of the River, and enabled us to keep open our communication and procure supplies from Sien-nü-miao and other places in the vicinity. With the fall of the Ying-wang the prestige of the troops was gone, and as a matter of course they dispersed; thus affording the Imperialists the advantage of an easy conquest. The greatest loss we ever suffered was that of Nganking when it was taken by the Imperialists. The city in question was the key to Nanking, and guaranteed its safety. When it was taken by the Imps, they were enabled to make it a basis for their future operations, and indeed the possession of that city considerably facilitated the capture of other cities on the route to our capital. As long as Nganking was intact, the capital was proof against danger. The government carried on in peace and quietness and no apprehensions were felt of any impending calamity. A general sense of security pervaded the city, and business went on with its usual tranquillity.

The chief direction of state affairs was entrusted to myself, the Chang-wang and the Tsanwang, the latter of whom—the Tsanwang—died in 1861. The second brother of the Tienwang likewise took a prominent part in affairs. During 1861 and a part of 1862 I held the seals of the foreign department, until something occurred which roused the displeasure of the Tienwang, and I was ordered to hand them over to the Chang-wang.

During my period in office I was assisted by a foreigner, who acted as my interpreter when occasion led me to call for his services. The person in question lived with me and received my hospitality for a long time, but from some slight misunderstanding one day, he made a precipitate flight from the city and every effort failed to win him back.

The siege of Nanking commenced in April 1862. The victories gained by the Imps at Nganking and the East and West Pillars led us to consider it not improbable that they would be followed up by a descent upon the capital; but we were not prepared for this eventuality happening so suddenly as it did. The Imps were upon us before we were nearly ready for them. They took us unawares and might have gained much, but instead of pressing their temporary advantage as they should have done, they contented themselves with two of the upper forts and there remained; thus giving us time to repair our forts and dispose our men in such a way as to be available for any future contingency. Their inaction after their tempory success, afforded us the desired opportunity of preparing, and we readily availed ourselves of it. Our anxiety was great on the first approach of danger; but as the danger passed away so our anxiety subsided with it. We were unmolested for some time and naturally gained confidence.

During the time that the war boats were inactive we reconstructed the fort on Theodolite Point as also the one fronting Chungkuan, besides planting two or three war junks in the creek and mooring one outside. We placed some good guns in position, and to make our city more secure we had a double line of fortifications made on Shih-tzu-shan (Lion Hill) and a gun of large calibre mounted on its summit. These arrangements we found to answer every purpose, and no further apprehension was felt as to the safety of the forts on that side of Nanking. The chief cause of alarm was the presence of a large force, constantly increasing, of Imps outside the South Gate. Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien, in command of it, contrived to entrench himself so strongly as to render his position impregnable and defy all our attempts to dislodge him. The gun-boats on the river were not very active. They used to make periodical attempts to take the forts, but their attacks generally resulted in disaster to themselves. Each attack would cost them several gun-boats from blowing up or other casualties. It was only on rare occasions that the battery on Lion Hill opened: The fire from the forts was generally found sufficient to repulse any attack, except in the case where it appeared too formidable and too many gun-boats took part in it; then the battery before mentioned would take its part, and the result was that the boats would be driven off.

In addition to Tsêng-kuo-fan's war boats which remained above Nanking a fleet also appeared below the city and threatened us on that side. Their blockade was not however very strict, as they themselves used to be the means of our obtaining supplies of rice and salt from Eching.

The first intimation we had of the approach of the Imps was one evening when Chung-kuan and the forts immediately above it opened on a fleet of war boats perceived to be coming down the creek above Nanking. This roused the attention of all, and the fort on the North bank speedily joined in the firing. The war boats made an attempt to cross the river and reach Chiu-fu-chow (North fort) but they were foiled in this, being exposed to a cross fire from the batteries which obliged them ultimately to retire. Had they run past the batteries and gained Ch'i-li-chow (Theodolite Point) or had they had the co-operation of a fleet below Nanking, they must have gained some advantage, as the forts below Chung-kuan were in an unprotected state, and the greater part of them in ruins.

We did not look upon the siege in any serious light at first, feeling certain that the Chung-wang would come to our relief. Such would have occurred had not Soochow been attacked and had no foreign assistance been rendered to the Imps. The loss of Nganking endanger-Nanking, but when Soochow went, there was ed little hope of being relieved from our precarious state. Three years back little did I think when holding such a high position at the capital, and endowed with such vast power as I then had, that affairs would come to such a pass at the present day and that an ignominious death would await me.

Amongst those who have enjoyed the smiles of fortune for the longest time stands the Tienwang pre-eminently forward. He survived all his colleagues who started with him from the fields of Kuangsi, and at last fell, *not* by the hands of the Imps, but by his own hand. Of those who journeyed with the Tien-wang, the most prominent were the four kings of the East, West, North and South. The Assistant king, Shih-ta-k'ai, was created at the same time, but he was in a minor position. Two of the four leading kings, (the Southern and Western,) did not live to see Nanking, their career being cut short by the hand of death on the route. The other two engaged in feuds against each other soon after their arrival in Nanking, and both fell victims to the knife of the assassin, the Eastern king being followed at a short interval by the Northern king.

The Yi-wang finding affairs in such an unsatisfactory state determined to carry on his conquests away from the capital, and has never since been near it. He operated principally in Szuchuen, where he gained many victories, and obtained possession of several places. He was finally taken by a colonel under the orders of Lo-ping-chang, Governor-general of the province. Of the Chung-wang I need say little more than that he left the city in charge of the son of the Tienwang, and has, I learn, since been captured.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS, HELD AT H.B.M.'S CONSULATE, AUGUST 14TH, 1865.

Present.—Sir Edmund Hornby, *Commandant*, in the Chair, Messrs. Markham, Groom Lucas, and Maintz, *Members of the Finance Committee*, Mr. Merry, *Hony. Secretary to the S V. C.*, Mr. Kidner, *Hony. Treasurer to the Corps*, and Mr. Todd, *Retiring Hony. Treasurer.*

At the request of the other members present Mr. Maintz consented to act as Hony. Secretary to the Finance Committee of the S.V.C.

Resolved, that Mr. Lawrance be requested to join as a member of the Finance Committee in the place of Mr. Joseph Thorne, who was elected by the general meeting, but refuses to act.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the S.V.C. be requested to prepare a tabular statement of the members of the Corps, showing the amounts due for subscriptions.

Resolved, that a printed form be sent by the Hony. Treasurer to each member of the Corps who has not paid his subscription, requesting him to pay all sums due by him at his earliest convenience.

Resolved, that the funds of the Mounted Rangers and those of the Infantry Corps be kept separate from each other until the first of January next, from which day the two funds are to be amalgamated.

Mr. TODD, the Acting Hony. Treasurer then presented his accounts, showing a Balance on the 30th June, 1865, of Tls. 1,748.37 to the debit of the Corps.

Resolved, that the Balance sheets handed in, dated 20th June and 7th August 1865, be passed, subject to the audit appointed by the late Commandant. That all books, papers and accounts be handed over to the Hony. Treasurer appointed under the new Standing Orders, it being however understood that he is not considered responsible for any debts of the Corps now outstanding. All accounts in the meantime to be paid in the order of presentation, with the only exception of an item of £30 6s. 7d. due to H.M. Storekeeper for Ammunition supplied to the Corps, which amount the Agra Bank be requested to pay at once, refunding themselves out of the subscriptions in course of collection.

In passing the above accounts, the Finance Committee expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of the corps being entirely free from debt at the end of the present year, while they have every reason to expect that in future its revenue will fully equal its expenditure, and they are led to this conclusion by the fact that the heaviest items of expenditure, viz. the cost of uniforms and the Rhenish Band, will not recur. In accordance with the resolution passed at the general Meeting of the S. V. C. that this Committee should take into its consideration the best means of making an appeal to the Community for the settlement of Mr. Webb's claim, the Committee have felt it to be their duty to examine the said accounts with the view of ascertaining what portion of them are properly chargeable to the public

Mr. Merry, Hony. Secretary S. V. C., handed in the following letter from Messrs. Dent & Co., with reference to Mr. Webb's claim:—

SHANGHAI, 1st *August*, 1865.

T. MERRY, Esq.,
Hony. Secretary, S. V. C.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our letter of the 23rd January last enclosing a statement of the items expended by Mr. Edward Webb on account of the Shanghai Volunteers, Mr. Webb now requests us to inform you, that he has received of Messrs. Coutts & Co. of London, the sum of £315.13s. 9d. being balance of remittance to England for purchase of uniforms, &c., which sum will have to be deducted from the balance of acct. as last rendered.

The account will now stand as follows, viz:—

Balance due to Mr. Edward Webb per account of 31st December, 1864.. }		Tls. 11,883.34
Less amount received in London, as above, £315.13s. 9d. a 6/1	— Tls. 1,037.88	
Amount received of H. M. Consul on 30th June, 1865, being remaining moiety of claim for 6 Howitzers sold to Chinese Government. $1,750 a 75.5	Tls. 1,321.25..	2,359.13
Balance due to Mr. Webb—Tls.		9,524.21

(Signed) DENT & Co.

After carefully examining the above account, this Committee are of opinion:—

1st.—That all sums expended on the Powder Hulk together with the interest thereon, be struck out of the account, such amounts being chargeable to the Defence Committee, having been paid, as appears by the vouchers, solely on their account.

2nd.—That the various items charged as interest be struck out, as it is the opinion of this Committee, that had Mr. Webb appealed to the Community to defray the debt (which he conceived himself justified in incurring on their behalf) at the time the Settlement was in danger, he would have found no difficulty in collecting a sum more than sufficient to meet all liabilities.

Deducting these two items of the Powder Hulk and Interest, amounting together to Tls. 2,814.16, from the Balance mentioned above, Mr. Webb's claim will be reduced to the sum of Tls 6,710.05, in respect of which this Committee are of opinion that an appeal in the shape of a circular letter, embodying the reasons which have induced the Volunteers to acknowledge the correctness of the accounts, as far as the actual expenditure is concerned, together with those which appear to them to justify the deductions, should be made to the Community, to defray this sum, which, whether perfectly authorised or not, was without doubt expended at a time of danger and emergency, and of which the Community and their property may fairly be considered as having reaped the benefit.

There being no further business, it was resolved that the Committee do adjourn.

(Signed) EMIL MAINTZ,
Hony. Secretary Finance Committee.,
S. V. C.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

(Friend of India.)

Never has the long-suffering of the Government of India been more manifested to an extent amounting to weakness, than in its toleration of the cruel and insolent raids of the Bhooteas during nearly half a century. But these aggressions have been trifling compared with the Indo Chinese tribes of Nagas, Abors, Garrows and Kookees along the rest of the frontier of Bengal extending east from Bhootan to Arracan. In the past twelve years especially the atrocities of the Nagas have surpassed anything attempted by their Bhootea neighbours. More than four hundred of our defenceless subjects, men, women and children, have been carried off into hopeless slavery or murdered in cold blood, while whole villages have been plundered and given to the flames. Beyond the innate love of the savage for blood and booty no reason can be assigned for these outrages. Their beginning is coincident in time with the establishment of the separate Government of Bengal, which, under three successive secretariat-bred Lieutenant Governors, has shown itself utterly unable to manage political questions. Their policy, recently revived with great emphasis by Mr. Beadon, has been the weak one which has lent so much intensity to the opposition of the Bootehs. It is that of paying black-mail to savages, who receive it as a confession of our weakness and an encouragement to further attacks after a decent interval of time has elapsed. Black-mail is the right thing, as has been proved on the North-West Frontier, *after* severe punishment, after the tribes have been convinced that the British Government has power to enforce its orders. Retribution, swift and sure, followed by black-mail, conciliation, and civilisation, has in the hands of men like Nicholson, Chamberlain, Lumsden, Abbot and Lake made the doughty warriors of the North-West loyal subjects and faithful soldiers. Compared with them the savages of the North-East are contemptible, but will not the same policy, at a far cheaper rate, work the same results? Colonel Haughton, the late Commissioner, advocated this policy. Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant Governor, clings to that which is the fruit of the effeminate diplomacy of the secretariat.

During March and April last two or three serious raids were made by the Nagas into the Nowgong district of Assam, near a place called Assaloo. An Assistant Commissioner has been stationed there for years chiefly for the purpose of attending to Naga affairs on the black-mail-without-punishment principle, and these raids are a pleasant commentary on the policy. In September 1862, Government directed a repetition of the Assaloo experiment at Demapore, by ordering a European officer with an adequate force to be stationed there with instructions to soothe the Nagas. The place is so deadly that no European can live near it, and at last the Bengal Government consented to suspend its orders until Colonel Haughton could visit the spot. Will Mr. Beadon publish his report, and all the correspondence on the subject of this humiliating and unsuccessful policy, without mutilation? That policy Colonel Haughton pronounces a failure. It is not a question of paying a tribe to maintain a frontier police, as has been stated, nor even of paying one tribe to prevent the aggressions of another. In no single instance, has a case of either kind occurred. If the "bribery not to commit murder" policy has not failed, Government will perhaps state whether its money payments have not at a very recent date failed to induce the Garrows to deliver up murderers; and will further show how many tea gardens there are at present in the fine country north of the Brahmapootra, in the neighbourhood of the trusted and subsidized Abors. It has been said that the Commissioner proposed to recede before the wild tribes, and to fall back from their neighbourhood, but it will doubtless be found that, setting irony aside, the Commissioner only suggested such a movement as being preferable to the continuance of a policy which leaves our harmless subjects exposed to the atrocities of the hill tribes, and nevertheless pretends to protect them. The Lieutenant Governor is said to insist on the policy of subsidizing the Naga and Kookee villages on condition of their affording help in cases of outrages arresting offenders. Perhaps Mr. Beadon would point out a single case in which such an end has been obtained. If he would authorize the publication of the whole of the correspondence on the Naga outrages in Assam, and not selections from it, as also the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners of Gowalparah and Luckimpore, with reference to the Garrows and Abors, the public might have a fair opportunity of judging whether our statements are exaggerated, or whether it is hoodwinked by a policy which from its concealment of frightful atrocities, its utter failure, and its tendency to smooth matters over for the present, only promotes manifold trouble for the future, and in the meantime deals death and destruction to large numbers of our fellow subjects whom the public seldom hears of.

The only solution of the difficulties in Assam which the Bengal office vainly tries to hide and under-estimate, whether they refer to the frontier, the civil administration, or the prosperity of the settlers, is to make Assam an independent province under a Chief-Commissioner like Mr. Yule, subject to the Supreme Government. At present, in area and population as well as in wealth and importance, Bengal is twice the size of Madras or Bombay. A mere Bengal civilian may suffice for the routine administration of its ordinary divisions, when the judicial service has been placed under the High Court. But it is no disparagement to Mr. Beadon to say that he is incompetent to supervise a jurisdiction, including the capital of the Empire, as great as that over which Louis Napoleon is dictator. Now that Assam has its own Brigade, a slightly and temporarily larger military expenditure would in two seasons enable an officer like General Tytler to give all the frontier tribes a keen sense of our power to punish, after which they would make a good use for themselves and the Empire of our rewards. We trust that the humiliation of the Bhooteas and the close of the war will be the beginning of a just, or strong and then conciliatory policy all along the North-East frontier.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(Times.)

Between the Caspian Sea to the east and the Chinese empire to the west, the Asian dominions of Russia to the north, and Persia and Hindustan to the south, lies a district which, although touching upon the eastern frontier of Europe, it is sometimes the fashion to designate as Central Asia. The great isolated Sea of Aral lies almost in its centre, and forms the drainage reservoir into which the Sirr and the Oxus bring the waters from the mountains of the east and south. Turkistan, Khojend, and Bokhara divide this district, where the Scythians and Parthians of antiquity, and the true Tartars and Turcomans of more modern days, still hold their own, and in their respective capitals keep up the name and nature of "Independent Tartary." The west is a plain and swamp lying below the level of the sea. The east is composed of the uplands, which swell at last into the great mountain ranges which form the highest table-land existing on our globe. At a little distance to the south lies the territory so well known to us as Afghanistan; and this contains the cities of Cabul, Herat, and Candahar, which we have now accustomed ourselves to look upon as the independent outposts of our Indian empire. It is in this district of Central Asia or Independent Tartary that a Russian army 50,000 strong has just fought a great battle, and is somewhat apocryphally reported to have met with a decisive defeat.

The Russian statesman, Prince Gortschakoff, for some purposes which Europe is inclined to think profoundly astute, but which are very likely of a simple character, has lately thought it desirable to bring this territory under Russian influence. The mountaineers of the east were naturally bad neighbours to the pasturers of the west and north, and if the Afghans were so vexatious to us that we were once provoked to an ill-counselled and fatal expedition against them, it is not difficult to understand that the Turcomans and the Tartars who live in the hills may have rendered life intolerable to the miserable herdsmen who traded with the neighbouring Russians and implored their aid. The geographical aspect of the country will itself account for the fact that a Russian army was encamped in this country with the good will of a portion of the inhabitants. On the flat shores of the Aral Lake they found nothing but friends, and from time to time we heard of the progress of the Russians in Central Asia. It has been often predicted that a Russian army will steal from the Aral Lake up the Oxus, and, forcing or purchasing the passes of the Afghans, will debouch upon India, as Hannibal descended upon Italy. It is a fond, but a foolish, conceit. This time, at least, the Russian general's route was not towards Peshawur. Instead of taking the route of the Oxus, he took the channel of the Sirr for his guide, and his object appears to have been to seize an important city upon that river as a settlement whence he could hold in check the mountain tribes, and, perhaps, consolidate the Russian power in the more fertile and valuable part of the territory. Tachkend is a city marked in the maps upon a part of the river which would appear to be well adapted for this purpose, and which would also be sufficiently near the hills to afford healthy quarters for an army. To this point General Endokimoff was hastening by rapid marches, and he had already advanced 21 days from the lake when the city of Tchimkat—or Timkat, as it is written in the maps—which is on the same river, was found to be fortified and prepared for resistance. The highlanders had evidently taken the alarm. The new system of protection to the plains which the Russians had introduced was by no means suited either to the Turcomans of the north or the Bokhara people of the south. General Endokimoff, instead of passing, as he expected, through an undefended city, found a certain Emir, Meis-Ali-Khauli, a man with a significantly Mussulman name, in his path, with an army of 150,000 men, and sustained, also, by the moral support of a further army which was assembled in Bokhara under the chief of that country. In the battle which ensued we are told that the Russian force had 4,000 men killed or wounded. It is more important, however, should the tidings prove true, that the conquered army rather fled than retreated, and hurried back precipitantly upon the track of their six days' onward march. A disorganised army, with 15 days' flight through swampy plains before they could reach their first fortress on the Aral Sea, and with two victorious armies in their rear—armies composed of mountaineers accustomed to scour those plains and plunder in them—would be in a perilous plight; and, as it is said that the people are now thoroughly aroused against them, there is a probability that the disaster may be of considerable importance even to a power like that of Russia. What has hitherto been done over a flat country and with a willing population is a very small matter. The real work, supposing that the Russians had ulterior designs, would commence when their troops began to scale the mountain fortresses. It has been said that a person starting from the banks of our Humber might pass on in a straight line till he struck the northern shores of Lake Aral without encountering a single hill which rises to any noticeable elevation above the level of the sea; but having reached a point a few days' march eastward of that lake he would encounter obstacles greater than those which have already brought to a halt so many Russian armies in the Caucasus. Eventually, no doubt, a lavish expenditure of men and money may establish the power of the Czar in these plains; but it must be a power always weak at its extremity, and not much to be feared by an organisation such as that which we now possess in Hindustan.

The cynical Frenchman has said that there is something in the misfortunes even of our friends which is not altogether displeasing: but in this case we may honestly declare that all our sympathies are with the force which is now said to be in full flight and in immediate peril. The cause of the freebooters of the mountains is not one in which we can take much interest, and the army of General Endokimoff certainly represented the cause of order and security for property in those savage regions. It may or may not be true that the policy of Russia is of a traditional and aggressive character, and that there still exists at St. Petersburg vague projects of absorbing the East in one great empire. But for generations yet to come any such project must be a wild and unpractical dream, and, amid the ever changing political elements of dominion, speculations as to such a far away future will not influence the action of a reasonable statesman. At present there is no more chance of Russia interfering with the interests of this country in the East by her conquests, either in Central Asia, or in China, than there is of her conquering Belgium or threatening a descent upon England. We notice this matter only because it is likely to revive apprehensions which have been frequently forced into public notice in this country, but which we believe are not only foolish in themselves, but calculated to create a waste of public money and to cause injurious complications in our foreign policy. We hope that the next advices may inform us that the Russian general has succeeded in extricating himself from what would appear to be a critical position.

REVIEW.

(Friend of India.)

A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL ASIA.*

IT is well known that there is locked up in the Russian language, especially in the proceedings of the geographical and scientific societies of St. Petersburg, a store of information regarding Central Asia and Russian progress there. Ever since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has from time to time sent expeditions, eastward from Tobolsk towards the Amur and the frontier of Chinese Mongolia, and south-east from Orenburg to the Sea of Aral, Bokhara, Kokand and on to the Chinese province of Ili in Eastern Turkestan. Professedly scientific, these expeditions have in reality had a political object, and have always, except for the time in the case of Bokhara, been followed by extending the line of frontier posts which overawe the nomad Khirghis. The little that we know of the latest of these expeditions towards Cabul by M. Khanikoff, has caused us to desire fuller information, for Russian travellers and savans exceed all others except Anglo-Indian officers, in the zeal, intelligence and thoroughness which characterise their explorations. The English geographer who has a knowledge of Russian—a language now as little studied in Europe as Turkish, but likely to be soon as well known as German—and would patiently lay its stores open to the English world, would do both literature and science the greatest service.

Captain Valikhanof has not the art of communicating information either lucidly or fully. The following picture of the forlorn condition of Central Asia is the only portion of his narrative which is interesting, being drawn by one who is himself a native of the country he describes:—

> Central Asia, in its present stage of social organization, presents a truly mournful spectacle; her present stage of development being, so to speak, a sort of pathological crisis. The whole country, without exaggeration, is nothing but one vast waste, intersected here and there by abandoned aqueducts, canals and wells. The desolate sandy plains, dotted occasionally with ruins and overgrown with ugly prickly shrubs and tamarisks, is wandered over by herds of wild asses, and hardly less shy and timid saigaks. In the midst of this Sahara, along the banks of the rivers occur several small oases, shaded by the poplar, elm, and mulberry; while nothing intervenes to break the monotony of the scene, save here and there badly cultivated rice-fields and plantations of cotton, diversified by occasional vine-yards and orchards, abandoned by the lazy and improvident population to the care of Allah. In the centre of these oases, and constructed above the numerous remains of ancient cities, long since mouldering beneath the soil, stand the miserable mud hovels of a wild and barbarous race, demoralized by Islamism, and reduced almost to idiocy by the political and religious despotism of their native rulers on the one hand, and the arbitrary exactions of the Chinese police on the other. Ignorance and poverty reign supreme in Mavero Innahar, the modern Bokhara, Khiva and Kokan, which formed the richest and most enlightened region of the East in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The libraries of Samarkand, Taskend Ferganah (in the Khanat of Kokan,) Khiva and Bokhara, with the observatory at Samarkand, have irrecoverably perished under the merciless hand of Tartar vandalism, which condemned to perdition all knowledge save that of a religious character. Even the monuments of a bygone era of enlightenment and culture have fallen victims to the fanatical zeal of the Mullahs, who regarded them in the light of Towers of Babel, or as sinful rivalries between mankind and the creative spirit of Allah. The minarets, schools, tombs of Mahometan saints, and the Munar tower, from which criminals were precipitated, have alone survived the general ruin. Central Asiatic rulers of the present day no longer indite verses and memoirs, nor do they compile astronomical tables as their ancestors did. These pursuits are superseded by solemn daily processions to the mosque, where they hold pious communion with the Mullahs; and, returning home, pass the remainder of the day in the grossest and most grovelling sensuality. Another favourite method of killing time is afforded them at the public arena, where they may witness the spectacle of two infuriated rams, specially trained for the purpose, butting at each other. Here they linger till one of the combatants is disposed of with a fractured skull, at which exciting crisis of the entertainment, and in the thirst for blood it excites, they administer to their generals forty blows on the back and a similar *quantum* on the belly.
>
> The other portion of Central Asia—Little Bokhara—is in a condition hardly less pitiable. Here we find, notwithstanding the prevalence of Islamism, religious toleration, independence of the female sex, and no small development of municipal institutions, a country impoverished and desolated under the yoke of Chinese censorship and military mandarinism. Barbarism, despotism and decay prevail throughout the land. It is natural, therefore, that under such a state of civilization, or rather in the total absence of it, the attempts of Russia and England to become better acquainted with their coy neighbours, should have been attended with so little success hitherto, and occasionally with such mournful results.

Eastern Turkestan, Little Bokhara, or Nan-lu, for it is known by all these names, is enclosed on three sides by the highest ranges of Central Asia—the Thian-Shan on the north, the Bolor on the west and the Kuen Lun on the south. On the east is the great desert of Gobi. It thus forms the centre of the table-land of Eastern Asia, and is the western boundary of China. The lowest elevation of the plain is 1200 feet above the sea. A line drawn on the map due north from Simla will strike through the Kara Korum, the only pass by which the province is approached from British territory, will pass through Yarkund and end in the Issyk-kul lake, 4476 feet above the sea in the Alatau mountains, the most easterly boundary of the *southern* line of Russia's recent conquests. The journey from Simla, or Cashmere, to Yarkund would occupy forty days, with horses or yaks, the beasts of burden chiefly employed. The climate is delightfully healthy, and is remarkable only for the abrupt transition from winter to spring. The cold is almost unbearable in January, but apricots are gathered in April and barley is reaped in May. Gold, copper and lead abound, salt mines are worked in the mountains east of Aksu, and the oriental jasper known as Nephrite or Jade-stone is so valuable that it is all sent to Pekin, where also nearly the whole of the gold and copper goes. The province contains six great towns, each overawed by a Chinese fort. Kashgar, the most important, contains 16,000 houses. It is surrounded by a high mud wall with six towers and two gates. As there is no rain the streets are clean but narrow and irregular. Except four of the seventeen Madrissas which, as in China, are coated with glazed tiles, all the houses are built of clay. Four miles from the city is the tomb of Appak-Hodja, the notorious founder of the fanatical sect which has ever since desolated the province. Forty-seven miles south of Kashgar is Yanyshahr with 8,000 houses. Yarkund is still the largest city and was once the capital, it has 32,000 houses and is surrounded by a wall seventeen miles in circumference with four gates. The foreigners in it are chiefly Badakshanis who carry on a trade in Cashmere slaves. Khotan has 18,000 houses and is commanded by a Chinese town 1½ miles to its west with a garrison of 1,400 men, something like Lahore and Meean Meer. Aksu contains 12,000 houses. It has a wall with four gates, and is the central point at which the main roads from China proper and Ili meet. The distance thence to Pekin is fixed by the Chinese at 2,547 miles. To Ili, where the civil and military governments of Western China are centred, the distance is 407 miles through Djoparlé, the famous pass of glaciers. The high-road goes on from Aksu 80 miles to the sixth town—Ush-Turfan, a settlement with 6,000 houses and without a wall. A century ago every soul in the place was murdered during an insurrection, and 500 families from other towns were settled in it. Such is the country which the Hodjas, more fanatical than even the Wahabees, have for centuries desolated.

Immediately to its north is Lake Issyk-kul and the Russian fort of Vernõ, which commands the great horde of the Khirghiz. In 1854 it was made part of the new Russian province of Turkestan, but till that time it was known as Russia Dzungaria. Captain Valikhanof considers it the original abode of the Turk tribes. In the middle ages Fort Vernõe, or Almaty, was a station on the high road which the Genoese traders traversed on their way to China, and the Kiptchak envoys on their propitiatory missions to the Great Khan. Here the Nestorian missionaries, who first introduced Christianity into China, had churches, and close to Issyk-kul the Jacobians of Syria had a monastery with the relics of St. Matthew. Only recently have the last of the ruins been removed by the Khirgiz. This writer gives an account of the life of the nomads of the Great Horde, from which we obtain a glimpse of the government of the Russians. We seem to be reading of Dhar in such a sentence as this:—"The caravan was once honoured with the presence of the Sultan Djungazy, ruler of the Djalair tribe, and his *adlatus* or resident, who is attached to his person in the capacity of Mentor by the Russian authorities, on account of the Sultan's imbecility." The Great Horde is described as far inferior in civilisation to the Middle Horde because, thirty years ago, we are gravely informed, "the Russian Government proceeded to erect mosques and appointed Tartar Mullahs, under whose influence the Middle Horde Kirghizes do not now yield in fanaticism to the most fanatical Dervishes." And the writer adds—"it would be difficult to decide which would be more beneficial to the Kirghiz Steppe, the former state of ignorance with perfect religious toleration, or contemporary Tartar civilization with its strong antiprogressive tendencies." Russia as a Christian power seems to be much less scrupulous in the means it adopts for extending its political influence than even the East India Company and its servants were in India half a century ago. Fort Vernõe was founded by the Russians in 1854. Its latitude is that of Marseilles and its elevation 2,500 feet above the sea. But the absence of the sea and the great elevation cause a range of temperature from 9° Far. in winter to 97° in summer. Sultan Ali is the head of the largest division of the Horde, and claims to be the descendant of the Great Khan. He receives £52.10s a year from the Russian Government. He has been successively a feudatory of Pekin, Kokand, and St. Petersburg. The account of Captain Valikanhof's interview with the old man resembles, in the exaggerated compliments, that of an English officer with an Indian Rajah. The Horde retains its internal government and administration of justice, being ruled by Bis, or Elders, who, after taking presents from both sides, decide according to that god of Asiatic people and Indian judges—custom. The Horde is only 115 000 in number broken up into three divisions. Chastity and jealousy are alike unknown to them and though they are nominal Mussulmans they know not who Mahomet was. The old Shaman rites still linger among them. Not one can read or write. The filth of the people is equal to their ignorance. It is with them a sin to wash their domestic utensils; they wear their linen till it falls off their bodies; and both men and women would be at a loss for occupation if they had not the agreeable pastime of hunting for vermin on each other's persons. They live only on milk and fallen cattle; bread in unknown except to a few of the most wealthy.

In winning to Christianity and civilisation a race which can be cultivated into so high a degree of refinement as the Magyars of Europe, the Russians have a great work to perform. But they do not seem to be alive to it as we are in India. Building mosques for Shamanites who are not taught to read, is not worthy of a great nation which upholds so zealously the Greek rite, and makes such loud professions as those in its recent defence of the annexations in Turkestan. That the Khirgiz are most capable of being civilised is shown, not only by the rise of the allied races which have emigrated to Europe, but by their traditions and their past history. They have a great epic, the *Manas*, which is a collection of all their myths brought down to the present time and centred round the giant Manas. This is the Iliad of the Steppe, and another, the *Samyatei*, is its Odyssey. Both are recited in Turkish purer than that spoken in Kashgar. Captain Valikanhof is preparing a translation of the *Manas* accompanied by a small dictionary. In 1860 a rhapsodist was attached to the Russian expeditionary column, who gathered round him crowds of nomads to listen to his improvised stories. The introduction of agriculture, education and Christianity instead of Mahomedanism, if zealously attempted by the Russians now that they profess to have secured a safe frontier line of posts, ought to open out for the Khirgiz and Central Asia a great future.

The commercial and political aspects of Russian progress, as revealed by this book, we shall notice hereafter.

GILFILLAN *v.* GLOVER & Co.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It is not my desire to re-argue the above case in your columns, or to find fault with your report of it as given in last Saturday's *Daily News*, though I believe it not to give fully the spirit of Mr. Eames' argument. But the "additional notes" printed on the fourth page of Saturday's *North-China Herald* are so one-sided and unfair to me, that I must beg you to allow me space for a few words in reply.

With regard to the private note written by Mr. T. B. Glover, *it was never explained in the evidence before the Court, that the "positive offer," mentioned therein, referred to the offer of $75,000* H.B.M. Consul intimated that such an inference *might* be drawn, but Sir Edmund Hornby in delivering judgment, distinctly stated that the "positive offer" could only, in his opinion, refer to that of $80,000. Secondly—My letter authorising Messrs. Glover & Co. to sell the steamer for $75,000 *did* arrive too late, but that was entirely owing to Messrs. Glover & Co. having sent her away before the due time. They advised me of the intention to keep her in Nagasaki till the 22nd January, and they instructed the Captain *by letter* to remain till that date. Subsequently, however, they altered their intention, and despatched the steamer for Yokohama on the 19th, or three days before her time.

My letter above referred to was written in Shanghai on the 16th January, and was delivered in Nagasaki per steamer *Fokkien* early on the morning of the 22nd January.

Apologising for thus trespassing on your space,

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. GILFILLAN

Shanghai, 14th August, 1865.

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* *The Russians in Central Asia: their Occupation of the Kirghiz Steppe, and the Line of the Syr-Daria: their Political Relations with Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokan: also Descriptions of Chinese Turkestan and Dzungaria.* By Captain Valikhanof, M. Veniukof, and other Russian Travellers. Translated from the Russian by John and Robert Michell. London: Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross, 1865.

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tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September. 1863

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22ap-66 513 22nd April, 1865.

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SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

A. MARKS and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 11	John Brightman	B ship	377	Moyes	Fuchau	Aug 7	Timber deals, etc	Order
.. 11	Aden	B. ship	507	Andrews	Hongkong	.. —		W. Davison, for Agt.
.. 11	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray.	Ningpo	.. 10	General	Russell and Co
.. 11	Whampoa	B str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 10	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
.. 12	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 11	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 12	Dunbarton	B str.	954	Vincent	Hongkong	.. 8	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 12	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Johnson	Hankow	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 12	Kiukiang	A. str.	1062	Taylor	Hankow	.. 9	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 13	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 12	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	546	Cull	Chinkiang	.. 12	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 13	Fei-loong	Chi. str			Nanking			Chinese Government
.. 13	Mahe	B. ship		Muriles	Hongkong			
.. 13	Glengyle	B. str.	1265	O'Sullivan	Hongkong	Aug 9	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 13	Lightfoot	B bark	472	Blake	Fuchau	.. 6	do	Master
.. 14	Tiempo	Spa bg	370	Salla	Manila	July 27	do	Philipps, Moore and Co
.. 14	Oriflamme	A. str	634	Lane	Hongkong	Aug 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 14	Elgin	B. str.	394	Beale	Hongkong	.. 1	do	Glover and Co.
.. 14	Fire Queen	A. str.	1126	Johnson	Hankow	.. 12	do	Reid and Co
.. 15	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 14	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 16	Paragon	Sia sh	736	Hollnquist	Hongkong	Aug 6	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 16	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 15	do	Russell and Co
.. 16	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Tullock	C'foo T'sin	.. 13		Trautmann and Co
.. 16	Confucius	Chi str		McCaslin				
.. 16	Shanse	A str	1006	Perkins	Hankow	.. 13		Russell and Co
.. 17	Indus	B. ship	617	Bishop	Hobart Town	Ju 22	Ballast	Order
.. 17	Electra				Nagasaki		General	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Fire Dart	A. str	420	Banning	Ningpo	Aug 16	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Promise	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Tien & C'foo	.. 14	Cotton	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Pekin	B. str.	423	Edmond	Yokohama	.. 12		Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 17	Sir Harry Parkes	B str.	546	Cull	Chinkiang			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Maria	B. str	154	Redsson	Fuchau	Aug 14	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Kiangse	A str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 17	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Catalpa	A. bark	215	Stevens	Nagasaki	.. 12	Sundries	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 9	Sulphide	B. ship	293	Geary	Nagasaki	Ballast	Master
.. 10	Huquang	A. str	1339	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 11	Fusi-Yama	B. str	1000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports	General	Dent and Co
.. 11	Yesso	B. str	553	Cairns	H'kg C'ton	Tea, etc	Dent and Co
.. 11	Yang-tsze-fei	B. str	315	Stocks	T'tsin v C'foo	Opl., &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 11	Lancashire	A. ship	732	Hazard	Manila	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 11	Solent	B. ship	782	Paige	Singapore	Part c'go	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 11	America	Bre bq	443	Kuper	Amoy	Sun. etc	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Russell and Co
.. 11	Fort George	B ship	732	Smith			Preston, Breuell and Co
.. 11	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Son and Co
.. —	Blanche	B. bark	293	Mossmann	Nagasaki		Dow and Co
.. 12	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	420	Kirkaldy	Fuchau	Sun., etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 12	Fah-wah	A. str	245	Andrews	H'kow & Ports	General	Olyphant and Co
.. 12	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	Sun., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 12	Waratah	B. str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	C'ton, &c	Hesse and Co
.. 13	Kin-lin	B. str	270	Bramwell	Nagasaki	Opl., &c	Glover and Co
.. 13	Cadiz	B. str	481	Soames	Yokohama	Sun. &c	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 13	Kiang-loong	A. str	915	West	H'kow & Ports	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Sze-chuen	A. str.	1006	Spencer	H'kow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	St. Andrew's Castle	B. ship	625	McBain	Hankow	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 13	Pride of the West	B. bark	381	Curwen	C'fo N'chwang	Sun., &c	Bradwell Boor and Co
.. 13	Emperor	B. str	106	Cate	Hankow		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 14	Royal Saxon	B ship	798	Randall	Hongkong	Original	Russell and Co
.. 14	Sirocco	B. bark	462	Angelloe	Manila	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 14	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str.	546	Cull	Chinkiang	Re-expts.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 14	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 15	Emperor	B. bark	370	Edain	Hankow	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 15	Wokee	B. str	411	Oakley	Southern P'ts	C'ton, &c	Dow and Co
.. 15	Daybreak	B. bark	302	Rose	Amoy	Re-expts.	Master
.. 15	John Bull	B. bark	218	Solomon	Amoy	Sun., etc	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 15	Fire Dart	A. str.	240	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Hasty	B. bg	171	Lesueur	Hongkong	Stor's etc	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Kiukiang	A. str.	1062	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 16	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 17	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 17	Oriflamme	A. str	634	Lane	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Russell and Co
.. 17	Herman	Ha bq	279	Koppelmann			Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Fire Dart	A. str	240	Banning	Ningpo	Opl., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Fire Queen	A. str.	1126	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Reid and Co
.. 17	Dumbarton	B. str.	954	Vincent	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Armenian	B. str.	789	Harris	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Dispatch	B bark	254	McArthur	Fuchau	Re-expts	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 18	Lord Collingwood	B. bark	470	Woods	Swatow	Original	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 18	Norwood	B. ship	789	Bristow	London	Tea, etc	Chapman, King and Co
.. 18	Oriental	B. ship	746	Pike	H'kong S'pore	Ballast	Fierz & Bachmann
.. 18	P. de Bordeaux	F. bnq	410	Auges	S. F'co v Y'ma	Stores	Oxford and Co
.. 18	Rudolph	Bremen sh	225	Dercelles	W'dlivostock	Sun. &c	Edouard Schellhass and Co
.. 18	Promise	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Hongkong	Original	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 18	Kiangse	A str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opl., &c	Russell and Co
.. 18	Whampoa	A. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, AUGUST 19, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Aug 11	B. str	507	Andrews	Wm Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong *	21th inst
Amoa	Aug 26	A str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Confucius	Aug 16	Chi. str		McCaslin			
Dumbarton	Aug 12	B. str	954	Vincent	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Elgin	Aug 11	B. str	394	Beale	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	20th inst
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co.	*Laid up*	
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Fei-loong	Aug 13	Chi str			Chinese Government		
Fei-ma		B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co.	*Laid up*	
Fenella	July 15	B. str.	170	Randall	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Gazelle					John Sunley and Co		
Glengyle	Aug 13	B. str	1265	O'Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy H'kg	To-day
Grete		Pru. str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Island Queen	Jy 20	A. str	129	Burkett	F. R. Gamwell		
Labourdonnais	July 31	Fr str	949	Pellissot	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong *	20th inst
Lancefield		A. str			Russell and Co		
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			F. S. Smith		
Maria	Aug 17	B. str.	154	Redsson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Early
Mercury	June 28	B. str		Haynton	Reid and Co		
Nanzing	Aug 16	B. str.	419	Tullock	Trautmann and Co.	T'sin v Chefoo	20th inst
Novelty		B. str					
Pembroke	July 30	B. str	215	Johnson	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Immdt
Pekin	Aug 17	B. str	423	Edmond	Wm Davison, for Agent		
Shanse	Aug 16	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	20th inst
Sir Harry Parkes	Aug 17	B. str.	546	Cull	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Chinkiang	cld 18 inst
South Western	July 3	B. str	110	Wesseroy	J. H. Wignall and Co		
Tentiee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Tynemouth	July 14	B. str	1574	Forster	Borneo Company Limited	Hongkong	25th inst
Viola	Aug 6	B. str	651	Hooper	T. Kroes and Co		
Vulcain	Aug 7	B. str.	130	Cooley	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Mar 26	Chi str.			Chinese Government		
Wusung	Jy 18	A. str.	160	Hellets	Master		

33 *Steamers.*] With Mails, *

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE,

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Roford	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	61	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Guilett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Adelina	Ju 10	B. ship	759	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Alexandra	Aug 9	B. bark	517	Morris	Dent and Co		
Ann Lucey	Aug 9	B. bark	270	Wade	Captain		
Anita	July 3	B bq	319	Haskins	Augustine Heard and Co		
Appolina	Ju 28	B. brig	503	Chambers	Lindsay and Co		
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	746	Polson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immdt
Ascendant	July 21	A. bark	517	Barrows	Captain		
Bankside	Jy 19	B. bark	494	Frail	Wm Davison, for the Agent		
Baron Keilner	Aug 8	Aus bk	381	Conch	Order		
Bencoolen	Jy 30	Dut bg	200	Armstrong	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bertha	Aug 9	Ha. bq	129	Jawler	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Boqueytan	Aug 7	Fr. bq	350		Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bravo	July 25	Ha bq	151	Ole	Siemssen and Co		
British Banner	Aug 10	B. bark	400	Griggs	Captain		
Burnswark	July 30	B. bark	252	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Catalpa	Aug 18	A. bark	213	Stevens	Frazar and Co.		
Caton	Aug 4	Fr bq	222	Dupuy	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Hakodadi	To-day
Celestial	Ju 21	B. bark	401	Greatous	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Christian Mathias	July 22	B. ship	550	Lord	Wm. Pustau and Co		
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	663	Dowsle	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Concepcion	Jy 25	Sp bk	183	Mouragon	Philipps, Moore and Co.	Manila	Immdt
Corea	July 1	B. bark	428	Lombard	Dent and Co		
Cobang	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Hakodadi	Immdt
Conbeath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co.		
Coromandel	Jy 19	B ship	735	Smith	Order		
Dartmouth	Jy 30	B. ship	933	Davies	Frazar and Co.		
Dewa Dungadhore	Jy 20	B. ship	596	Stratton	Jardine Matheson and Co.		
Dora	Aug 6	B ship	554	Carty	Frazar and Co		
Duck	Jy 21	B. sch	145	Diederickson	P F Cama and Co		
Dunkeld	Jy 8	B. ship	699	Toms	Nichol Latimer and Co.	London	11th inst
Dwina	Aug 7	Rus bk	257	Rittern	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
E. W. Seyburn	Jy 18	B. bark	220	Armstrong	Nichol Latimer and Co.	Nagasaki	22nd inst
Edsvald	Aug 7	Nor bq	264		Siemssen and Co		
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	584	Emery	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Electra	Aug 17				Siemssen and Co		
Emma	Jy 30	Bre bq	240	Hasseloop	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Tientsin	Early
Ensign	Aug 10	B. bark	431	Black	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Esdun	Aug 3	B. bark	280	Lowe	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Ethel	Ju 24	B. bark	371	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Fanny	Jy 8	B bark	167	Waters	Order		
Flurel	Jy 19	B bark	187	Hicks	Dow and Co	New York	Early
Formosa	July 21	Da. sch	276	Poulsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Garrawalt	Mar 26	B. ship	62-	Phipps	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
George Becker	Jy 20	Mec bk	300	Behnke	Siemssen and Co		
Glencoe	Ju 22	B. ship	716	Sands	Dent and Co	Lonnon	Early
Glenclune	Jy 30	B. bark	474	Turnbull	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Glengairn	June 8	B. ship	896	Garlock	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
H. Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	714	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co.		
Helena	Jy 30	Da. bk	270	Knudten	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Hermen & Rebecca	July 21	B. ship	812	Ewart	Siemssen and Co		
Helen Douglas	July 21	B. ship	820	Newlands	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Helen Nicholson	July 14	B ship	716	Halliday	Bean, Tate and Co.	London	Early
Hera	Jy 24	B. ship	1093	Snowdon	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Ho Hoong	Jy 21	B. sch	157	Liddle	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 18 inst
Hyacinth	Jy 19	B. bark	321	Macfarlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Hydra	Jy 29	Ha. bk	342	Barkur	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	617	Bishop	Order		
Invincible	June 8	B. ship	657	Fallentine	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
J. C. Munro	Jy 30	B. ship	612	Wood	Captain		
J. N. Cushing	Jy 30	A. ship	637	Snap	Order		
J. W. Seaver	Jy 19	A bark	260	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co		
John Brightman	Aug 11	B. ship	377	Mayes	Order		
Johanna	Jy 27	Da. bg	150	Christiensen	Russell and Co		
John Lidgett	June 8	B. ship	776	Robertson	Reid and Co	London	Immdt
Jura	Jy 24	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher Frères	For Sale	
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	256	Gad	Allen and Co		
Kelso	May 29	B. ship	556	Black	Jardine Matheson and Co	London	Immdt
Kwang Foong	July 26	B. bark	23-	Taylor	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.		
Leonardo Da Vinci	July 22	Ita bk	435	Pecettio	Hogg Brothers		
Lady Cecelia	Jy 19	B. bark	466	Lindsay	Captain		
Laura	Jy 19	Ha. bk	386	Geritz	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lightfoot	Aug 13	B. bark	472	Riske	Master		
Looling	Jy 30	Da bq	306	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Lucy E. Ashby	Aug 9	A bark	315		Dent and Co		
Macassar	July 22	Ha. bq	463	Petersen	Siemssen and Co.		
Madura	Ju 29	B. bark	316	Mathhins	Johnson and Co		
Maggie	Jy 12	B. ship	305	Gruchy	Trautmann and Co.	Singapore	Early
Mahe	Aug 13	B. ship		Muriles			
Marco Polo	Jy 15	Ha. bk	389	Henschild	Siemssen and Co		
Martaban	Jy 8	Pru bk	276	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria	Ju 22	Da. bk	150	Yong	F. Kroes and Co.		
Marianne	Aug 2	O. bk	192	Uzler	Oxford and Co		
Marlbo	Ju 14	B. bark	466	Laughton	Dow and Co		
Marion	July 27	Ha. sh	534	Jansen	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Minerva	July 5	B. bnq		Fox	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Nimrod	Jy 8	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Dow and Co		
Nipon	Aug 4	Ha bq	523	Asserius	Frazar and Co.		
Nizam	Jy 31	Fr bk	415	Guioux	Therle and Co		
Northern Queen	July 6	B. bnq	353	Coutts	Dow and Co		
Oan ta	Aug 7	B. ship	1165	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Oliver Cutts	June 1	B. ship	705	Ray	Augustine Heard and Co		
Overunner	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	Siemssen and Co.		
Padang Pandjang	Jy 19	Dut sh	600	Kehling	F. Kroes and Co		
Paragon	Aug 16	Sia sh	736	Holinquist	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Penguin	Jy 29	A bark	583	Moore	Master		
Peep O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	491	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Preciosa	Aug 1	Ha. bq	217	Johnson	Siemssen and Co		
Peterborough	July 16	B. bark	560	Orchard	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Podesta	Jy 21	Ha. bk	38-	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co.	New York	Early
Polmaise	Jy 18	B ship	897	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Portland	Jy 20	B. ship	860	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Prata	Aug 2	Ha bq	340	Fabricius	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Pride of the Ganges	July 27	B. bark	641	Jack	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Queen of the East	Ju 21	B. ship	853	Rees	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Ranee	Aug 4	B. ship	596	Pattie	Order		
Rapid	Jy 31	Sia bq	429	Carlos.	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Red Deer	Ju 15	B ship	666	Bruce	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	705	Nicolson	Frazar and Co.		
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B bark	280	Sap	Siemssen and Co.		
St. Dunstan	Aug 10	B bark	441	Toomey	Gundry and Co		
Sagittaire	Jy 3	Fr. bk	243		Thorne and Co.		
Sarah and Maria	Jy 12	Ha. bk	100	Gode	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Fuchau	Early
Sarah Scott	Jy 29	A. bark	565	Richards	Wm Davison, for the Agent		
Sea Bird	Aug 3	B. bark	238	Rozario	Master	Newchwang	cld 18 inst
Sexton	Jy 8	B. bark	401	Thomson	Master		
Seamew	Ju 27	B. bark	560	Williams	Smith, Kennedy and Co	S'tow & H'kg	Early
Shooting Star	Ju 17	Sia sh	610	Bruhn	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Simoda	Ju 21	B ship	616	Drysdale	Dow and Co		
Stirlingshire	Ju 22	B. bark	541	Cuningham	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Statesman	Ju 20	B. ship	511	Marshall	Gundry and Co	London	Early
Stirling	July 26	B. bg		Waller	Dent and Co		
Surat	Ju 14	B ship	1000	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Syren	July 23	A. schr					
Tay Pat	Jy 24	Pru. bq	266	Cassiar	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Themis	Aug 5	Bre. bk	216	Hemonmann	Edward Schellhass and Co	Amoy	
Thistle	July 23	B schr	300	Harley	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thomas Dryden	Jy 18	B bark	416	Brown	Master		
Tiempo	Aug 14	Spa bg	370	Salla	Philipps, Moore and Co		
Tye ong	Ju 14	Sia bk	175	Denesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Turandot	Jy 18	Ha. bk	400	Meinert	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Uncowah	Ju 15	A. ship	988	Rudolf	Olyphant and Co.	Yokohama	cld 18 inst
Valetta	Ju 26	B bark	386	Dawes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Venus	Aug 8	Ha. bq	325	Koefoed	Siemssen and Co.		
Victoria	Jy 30	Ha. bq	316	Petersen	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
Water Lily	Aug 4	B schr	140	Pounsberry	Oxford and Co		
Whitehall	Ju 10	B ship	936	James	Captain		
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Willy	Aug 9	Bremen	270	Kohker	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		

140 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Alice	Nixon			
Berwick Walls	Barclay	British barque (Floating Hospital)	322	Nichol Latimer and Co
Bethel				
Kiangnan				
Lady McNaughten	Weymouth	American ship		
Louisa		British ship	570	Geo. Barnet and Co
Melbourne		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Ngapuhi		British barque	591	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Nimrod		British ship	515	Harbor Master
Rose		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Samuel Stoddart				F. R. Gamwell

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. SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," AUGUST 19, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	65110.08	...	...	...	...	65110.08	479.05	...	4540.65	3613.19	36.48	533.88	1087.82	2577.74	12868.81
Norwood, ...	August 17	London	6542.66	...	...	...	..	6542.66	...	...	121.48	183.78	...	112.20	87.10	97.55	602.11
		Piculs.........	71652.74	...	...	...	...	71652.74	479.05	...	4662.13	3796.97	36.48	646.08	1174.92	2675.29	13470.92

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	2771.14	...	...	...	966.83	3737.97	...	160.64	...	115.71	..	...	...	...	276.35
Ying-tsze-fei, ...	Aug. 10th ...	Tientsin	68.80	...	...	...	...	68.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.........	2839.94	...	...	...	966.83	3806 77	...	160.64	...	115.71	...	...	...	..	276.35

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green*
Total as per last	Report........	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1745.86	...	10833.69	2437.51	340.39	1437.52	2110.88	2190.19	21096.04
Surprise, ...	July 24th, ...	New York, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225.57	...	1763.63	505.66	40.96	260.14	273.83	389.17	3458.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	12597.32	2943.17	381.35	1697.66	2384.71	2579.36	24555.00

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total.*		JAPAN *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse.*		*Refuse.*		*Cocoons.*	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs.	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last	Report	....	18163	14427.91	10	10.80	18182	14436.61	41	49.38	2034		......		282	504.43	....	
Singapore.........	Aug. 15	London	2159	1723.69	....		2159	1723.69	26	18.00	530		20	16.00	...	...	....	
Labourdonnais..	,, 15	,,	1194	955.98	....		1194	955.98	..	..	....		2	1.35	...	...	....	
Yesso.............	,, 15	,,	20	16.00	5	4.35	25	20.35	...	...	....		......		...	...	....	
Viola..............			240	192.01														
			21776	17315.59	15	15.15	21560	17136.63	67	67.38	2564		22	17.35	282	504.43	....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Raw*		*Thrown*		*Total*		JAPAN. *Re-exports*		*Transhipment*		*Coarse*		*Refuse*		*Cocoons*	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last	Report	....	3842	3057.40	......		3842	3057.40	84	64.91	359	....	8	13.74	......			156.86
Singapore,........	Aug. 15	Marseilles	255	203.83	......		255	203.83		.....	325	....	....		......		......	
Labourdonnais,..	,, 15	,,	714	570.52	......		714	570.52		......	....	....	....		....		....	
			4811	3831.75	....		4811	3831.75	84	64.91	684		8	13.74				156.86

COTTON.

SHIP.	*Cleared*	GREAT BRITAIN. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	HONGKONG. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	COAST PORTS. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Transhipped*	INDIA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	AMERICA. *Export*	*Re-export*	*Tran-shipped*	TOTAL. *Piculs.*
Total as per last Re	port......	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	3,622	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,273
Waratah, ...	Aug. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wokee, ...	... 15	...	...	...	103	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Viola,.........................	... 15	...	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
		...	...	...	1,995	...	...	3,698	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,803

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels...	223½	223.50	394	472.80	50	60.00	62	62.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	12	14.40	...	...	...	...
Total	223½	223.50	406	487.20	50	60.00	62	62.00

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	26½	26.50	175	209.40	26	31.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	Weight.	*Newchwang.* Chests.	Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	Weight.	*Nagasaki.* Chests.	Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	150	150.00	60½	60.50	20	20.00	35	35.00	45	45.00	...	...	21	21.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	331½	331.50
Patna	4	4.80	2	2.40	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8.40	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	24	28.80
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	37.20
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	37.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	154	154.80	62½	62 90	30	32.00	35	35.00	76	82.20	...	...	28	29.40	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	386½	397.50